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AYLESBURY

RURAL

DISTRICT

COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1965

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

DR. A. W. PRINGLE, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

DR. G. SLOCOMBE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

R. A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

W. A. MATHER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

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AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
84, WALTON STREET,
AYLESBURY,
BUCKS.

May, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AYLESBURY

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Aylesbury Rural District for the year 1965.

There are only minor variations in the vital statistics as compared with last year and the general picture remains an encouraging one. The estimated population has risen by over one thousand. This is the largest single increase there has been over the past 5 years and may indicate that an accelerated rate of increase can be expected in the future.

Apart from an outbreak of Sonnei Dysentery which is mentioned later in the Report there were no major epidemics.

Food Hygiene:

As the food industry becomes more automated pre-packaging of food for sale in shops is becoming more the rule than the exception. This is a welcome development from the hygienic point of view but it is to be hoped that the industry will use its considerable ingenuity to avoid standardisation of texture and taste which unhappily seems to result from mass production.

Routine hygiene inspections of food shops and restaurants were continued throughout the year. On the whole, a quite high standard was maintained but there will always be individuals who regard the hygiene regulations as a quite unnecessary imposition and who require continuous supervision. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year.

A further course on food hygiene was run at the Aylesbury College of Further Education. It was not so well attended as the previous one although there are still some food handling concerns who have not yet sent representatives to any of these courses.

Tuberculosis:

Eight new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. This is the same number as the previous year and again there were no deaths.

In my Report last year I outlined briefly the arrangements made by the Ministry of Health for the follow-up of newly arrived immigrants. The quarterly returns to the Ministry made during the year show that no new cases of tuberculosis were notified as a result of these visits, and also that considerable difficulty was experienced in interviewing immigrants, either because they were not known at the address which was given at the port of entry, or had since moved to another address. However, those who were interviewed must have benefited from the information and advice given by the Health Visitors.

The Mass Radiography Service, which is under the direction of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board, do not intend carrying out further mass radiography of the general population at present, but continue to carry out surveys of employees of firms and institutions in the District. The service is also available for patients referred for chest x-ray by their general practitioners.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

H.M. PRISON,
Grendon Underwood.

25.10.65.

Response: 93%

Summary of Work

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken	155	26	181
No. referred to chest clinic	1	-	1
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	101	21	122
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	54	5	59

Result of case referred to chest clinic

Bronchiectasis

SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Active P.T.</u>	<u>Inactive P.T.</u>
Prisoners	152	-	-
Staff	29	-	-
TOTAL	181	-	-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board

BRITISH OIL AND CAKE MILLS
Stoke Mandeville

5.11.65.

<u>Summary of Work</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken	27	20	47
No. referred to chest clinic	-	-	-
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	19	14	33
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	8	6	14

WINTERTON HOUSE, OLD PEOPLE'S HOME
Wendover

17.12.65.

<u>Summary of Work</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken	8	34	42
No. requiring further investigation	-	2	2
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	-	2	2
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	8	32	40
<u>Cases requiring further investigation</u>			
Acquired cardiac abnormality	-	1	1
Acquired bony abnormality	-	1	1
	-	2	2

SUMMARY OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SIGNIFICANT
CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Active</u> <u>P.T.</u>	<u>Inactive</u> <u>P.T.</u>
Staff	9	-	-
Patients	33	-	-
TOTAL	42	-	-

Notifiable Diseases:

During October five pupils at Hardwick School were absent with diarrhoea and vomiting and on investigation it was found that they were suffering from Sonnei Dysentery. The spread of the infection was rapid and in a matter of days cases were notified from the School and adult population of Waddesdon.

/Continued.....

From there the infection spread to Haddenham during the second half of November and did not die out until the end of December. Altogether 80 cases were notified.

It might have been possible to contain the outbreak at Hardwick if the absence of school children had been notified earlier. As it was, cases were occurring in Waddesdon before the laboratory diagnosis of the Hardwick Children was available. Swift isolation and treatment of the first known cases would seem to be the only hope of preventing the spread of this infection.

It is clear that the majority of people are careless in observing the simple rules of personal hygiene. Put in plain language Sonnei Dysentery is spread from bowel to mouth and unless hands are washed after going to the lavatory the path of infection will not be broken and the infected person will pass on the disease to someone else. The hands of a healthy person may also become infected by grasping a contaminated flushing handle or lavatory door handle, but again, provided they wash their hands they will avoid infection. In a situation such as this the use of the old type of roller towel, which means that hands are repeatedly dried on the same area of the towel, has it's obvious dangers.

Children are taught and encouraged to practice sound personal hygiene at school. It used to be that the object of this teaching could be frustrated by lack of facilities in their homes, but this cannot be so now. Perhaps the rising generation will have acquired the habit and will wash their hands automatically without having to be reminded to do so by notices. If not, they may become painfully aware of the necessity to do so by increasingly frequent outbreaks of Sonnei Dysentery.

There were many more cases of measles notified than in the previous year. A measles vaccine has been developed which has been shown in trials to confer some immunity, but it's use will be limited to those whose state of health indicates that an attack of measles would have serious consequences. Further trials are taking place and when more information is available about the duration of the immunity it will be considered whether the vaccine is suitable for general immunisation.

I would like to thank you again for your interest and support and to acknowledge the willing help received from the staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A.W. PRINGLE, B.A.,M.B.,B.CH.,D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a)	Area of the District	89,307 acres.
(b)	Total Population (estimated mid-1965)	35,800
(c)	Number of inhabited houses (end of 1965) according to Rate Book	10,185
(d)	Rateable Value	£1,149,435.
(e)	Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,600.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

				<u>1964</u>			<u>1965</u>		
				<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Live Births</u> - Legitimate				648	330	318	582	299	283
Illegitimate				35	15	20	35	17	18
Live birth rate per 1,000 population					19.7			17.2	
Birth rate (corrected)					20.29			17.71	
Birth rate for England & Wales					18.4			18.1	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					5.12			5.67	
<u>Still Births</u>									
	Number			6	1	5	5	1	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births					8.7			8.04	
Total live and still births				689	346	343	622	317	305

----- D E A T H S -----

<u>1964</u>				<u>1965</u>			
<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
347	175	172		385	204	181	
				<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.0		10.8	
Standardised Death Rate				9.9		10.15	
Death Rate for England and Wales				11.3		11.5	
				<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
<u>Infant Deaths</u>							
Number	11	6	5	9	7	2	
<u>Infant mortality rates:</u>							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		16.1			14.6		
- do - Legitimate		15.43			15.46		
- do - Illegitimate		28.57			-		
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales		20.0			19.0		
<u>Neo-Natal mortality rate:</u>							
(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)							
Number	9	5	4	8	6	2	
Rate		13.2			13.0		

Infant Deaths (Cont'd)...

	<u>1964</u>			<u>1965</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Early Neo-Natal mortality:</u>						
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						
Number	8	4	4	7	5	2
Rate		11.7			11.34	

Perinatal mortality:

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						
Number	14	5	9	12	6	6
Rate		20.32			19.3	

Maternal mortality:

Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate		-			-	

Deaths from Cancer 69

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

					<u>Number of Deaths</u>		
<u>Disease</u>					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	-	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	17	18	35
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	-	3	3
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	24	23	47
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	51	35	86
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	13	13	26
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17	19	36
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	-	3
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	13	11	24
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
					<u>204</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>385</u>

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>	
	<u>No. of Cases Notified</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>	<u>No. of Cases Notified</u>	<u>No. of Deaths</u>
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	213	-	555	-
Whooping Cough	15	-	6	-
Scarlet Fever	12	-	3	-
Pneumonia	2	35	2	36
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	47	-	80	-
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-
	<u>294</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>36</u>

T U B E R C U L O S I S

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Hospitals

The Hospitals serving the District are the Royal Bucks, Tindal General and Stoke Mandeville. Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Aylesbury Isolation Hospital which is attached to Stoke Mandeville Hospital and the Grove Hospital, Linslade is available for the admission of cases of smallpox at short notice.

Accident cases are taken to the Accident Department at the Royal Bucks Hospital.

These hospitals are administered by the Royal Bucks and Associated Hospitals Management Committee.

Pathology Laboratory, Stoke Mandeville.

Routine samples of milk, water and other specimens requiring bacteriological examination were sent to this laboratory throughout the year. Reports were received with the minimum of delay, and the help and advice given by the Medical Director were much appreciated.

Ambulance Services

These are provided by the Bucks County Council, and are under the direction of the County Medical Officer. Eleven ambulances and five dual purpose vehicles were available at the Ambulance Headquarters, Buckingham Road, for use in the Borough and surrounding Districts. There is two-way radio link between all vehicles and Headquarters. The majority of long distance journeys are carried out by train, stretcher cases being accommodated in reserved compartments.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation, and Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The Bucks County Council, being the Local Health Authority as defined by the National Health Services Act, 1946, administer these services.

Treatment of Venereal Disease

A venereal disease clinic is held regularly at the Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury, where free treatment is given. This clinic is administered by the Royal Bucks and Associated Hospitals Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres:

<u>Fixed Centres:</u>	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Doctor attends</u>
Aston Clinton	1st & 3rd Friday	3rd Friday
Brill	3rd Friday	-
Grendon Underwood	2nd Monday	Each session
Haddenham	2nd & 4th Thursday	-
Halton R.A.F. (Voluntary)	2nd & 4th Thursday	-
Long Crendon	2nd & 4th Thursday	2nd Thursday
Quainton	1st Tuesday	Each session
Stone	4th Tuesday	Each session
Waddesdon	2nd Friday	-
Wendover	Each Monday	Each session
Weston Turville	3rd Thursday	Each session
Whitchurch	4th Friday	Each session

Mobile Child Welfare Centre:

Westcott	}	1st Monday	Ickford	}	4th Thursday
Upper Winchendon			Worminghall		
Lower Winchendon			Oakley		
Cuddington					

Bierton - 1st Tuesday (morning)

Attendances during 1965:

Total attendances at Child Welfare Centres	6,424
Total attendances at Mobile Child Welfare Centres	378
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	<u>6,802</u>

As will be seen, there was a total of 6,802 attendances at these Clinics. Besides advice on the health of infants and toddlers given to individual mothers, there were talks on a variety of health subjects for groups at the Clinics. Courses of immunisation against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus were available or could be given by the family doctor. Almost all parents who attended the Clinics were anxious that their children should have the maximum immunity against these diseases, but there was still a minority of the population who failed to take this advantage.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	-	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	52	7	-	-
ii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)....	36	2	-	-
Total	96	9	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found: NONE

PART VIII

(Sections 133 and 134)

OUTWORK

There are 11 outworkers registered in the District, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. The premises in which the work is carried out have been inspected and found to be satisfactory in accordance with conditions laid down in the Act.

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AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.
BUILDING SURVEYOR.
DEPUTY -
W. A. MATHER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.
TELEPHONE, AYLESBURY 4211 (THREE LINES).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
84, WALTON STREET,
AYLESBURY,
BUCKS.

May, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AYLESBURY

I have the honour to report on the work of the Inspectors' branch of the Department for the year 1965.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection:

The trial scheme of paper sack refuse collection was introduced during the year at 1,000 Council properties. The new system of collection was very well received and remarkably few difficulties were experienced. Experiments were made with various types of paper sacks and also with plastic sacks. In view of the benefits to be obtained and the much more hygienic conditions under which refuse is stored and collected, it was decided to introduce the system generally throughout the District during 1966.

Pending this alteration the labour force and vehicle strength remained unchanged, viz:-

29 men, including 3 reserves and 1 Tip Attendant.

6 full-time and 1 part-time vehicle.

Disposal is carried out at Hartwell Old Brickyard by one man using a Chaseside machine. At the end of the year arrangements were being made to replace this machine by a tracked vehicle in view of the changing pattern of work on the tip, involving more continuous excavation and tipping old refuse into the last and biggest water-filled pit.

The small auxiliary tip at the Western end of the district continued in use to the same limited extent.

The requests for collection of waste and unwanted articles other than normal domestic refuse seems to increase. Quite frequent requests for removal of unwanted furniture are received and also such things as mattresses.

Bulky metal scrap, indeed anything from wire to whole motor cars, has to be dealt with, otherwise there is the risk of the rubbish ending up in a road-side ditch or on a lay-by. The disposal of much of this material is quite a problem and makes considerable demands upon the tip capacity. A number of abandoned cars have had to be dealt with and every effort is made, in conjunction with the Police, to trace the owners. Unless action is taken quickly these vehicles are soon stripped and when they are left without wheels, the cost of removal becomes quite expensive. At present facilities are offered for disposal at our tip upon payment of 50/- if the vehicle is delivered there. In spite of the risks involved it may soon be necessary to offer free facilities. Fortunately there seems to be a chance of organised salvaging of scrap cars being developed. It is very much to be hoped that this will be so, for quite apart from the economics of this problem, the use of tipping space for such scrap just cannot be afforded.

The volume of refuse received increases yearly, certainly in bulk if not very materially in weight. This tendency is speeding up the filling of the tip at Hartwell and will necessitate earlier planning for the future than was at one time thought necessary. Although controlled tipping has been in the past the easiest and cheapest form of disposal, the increasing bulk of refuse will make many people turn again to incineration.

Salvage:

Special collections of salvage are not made, but any mixed waste offered during normal collections is accepted. This is baled at the Depot and 164 tons 1 cwt was sold during the year, realising £1,228. 9s. 6d.

Street Cleansing:

Following representations from Wendover that street cleansing was urgently necessary, investigations were made in a number of villages. It was reported that except in the case of Wendover, the existing arrangements appeared to be satisfactory. A scheme for Wendover was accordingly agreed for introduction in the 1966 financial year.

Cesspool Emptying:

This work unfortunately has not diminished. The delay in completing the Cuddington Sewerage scheme prevented the reduction it was hoped would have taken place. However, pail closets were reduced by 30 to 266.

Two full-time vehicles are engaged on this work and one part-time.

Requests for special work and additional emptyings are dealt with when circumstances permit. This work is charged for and accounts amounted to £124. 1s. 6d. for the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

New works were restricted to Cuddington and Wendover. At Cuddington, ground conditions prevented completion of the new works before the end of the year, but the Dobbins Lane relief sewer and Halton extension from Manor Road to Tring Road at Wendover were finished. Details of the new Haddenham and Kingsey scheme were being prepared prior to advertising and these were to include a sludge pressing plant. This plant is expected to solve to a considerable extent the problem of sludge disposal and effect a major improvement in the work of sewage disposal. Some progress was made on preparation of the scheme for Bishopstone, Ford, Upton and Upper Hartwell, but since this involves alterations at the existing Stone Works, the final details are dependent upon developments at Haddenham.

The Engineers' scheme for Oving was received and after consideration towards the end of the year the proposals, with certain amendments, were approved for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government and other relevant authorities.

A preliminary report was received and considered for the sewerage of Ashendon and Dorton with treatment at the Disposal Site of the R.P.D. at Westcott. The report was approved and instructions given for more detailed proposals to be prepared.

In December I drew the Council's attention to the need for additional Works at Waddesdon, where considerable development has taken place. The Consulting Engineers were asked to submit a report.

Unfortunately no progress was made regarding Disposal Works for the Brill site. The delay here was due to the need to await the outcome of the expected Planning proposals for the parish.

Preliminary consideration was given to sewerage proposals for Chearsley and Ludgershall. In the latter case a report was submitted dealing with the drainage of farm premises which is a more than usually acute problem in Ludgershall.

It was decided to call for a report on the sewerage of Broughton where cesspool emptying was becoming increasingly difficult and costly.

Repairs were carried out on the settlement tank at the Worminghall Sewage Disposal Site, and a sewer extension, involving the crossing of the A.413 at Weston Turville was completed. At Westcott construction of a new surface water sewer was started to alleviate flooding in the Lower Green area. In Wendover approximately 1½ miles of sewers were cleansed, more than a ton of silt and other debris being removed.

Sewerage Maintenance:

In November a report submitted by Consultants was considered concerning the need for a proper maintenance scheme for the extensive sewerage systems now existing throughout the District, and also for more detailed supervision and control of the 17 sewage works and main pumping stations.

It was decided to increase the establishment by appointing a Sewerage Superintendent, and also a qualified Fitter. A mobile maintenance gang is also to be formed and this will be made up when the redeployment of the existing labour force takes place following alterations in the Cleansing services.

Following the consideration of these matters, it was gratifying to receive the commendation of the Public Health Committee on the Department's work in this field under difficult circumstances.

H O U S I N G

Improvement Grants:

During the year 79 applications for Improvement Grants were received, 40 Discretionary and 39 Standard.

The inspection by the visiting Sub-Committee of all properties for which Discretionary Grants were sought was maintained.

Applicants are encouraged to seek assistance from the Department in preparing applications and to discuss their proposals at the earliest stage. In really difficult or doubtful cases, arrangements are made for the visiting Sub-Committee to view the property before a formal application is submitted.

The overall position regarding Grants as at 31st December, 1965 was:-

Discretionary Grants:

No. of Grants on Council property	...	...	3
No. of private properties covered by applications received	...	...	<u>632</u>
No. approved	...	...	567
No. refused	...	...	49
No. withdrawn before approval	...	...	<u>16</u>
			<u>632</u>
No. withdrawn after approval	...	...	52
Total amount of Grants paid (excluding withdrawals)			
= <u>£146,881. 5s. 8d.</u>			

Standard Grants:

Total number of applications received	...	<u>276</u>
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After nearly 20 years since Improvement Grants were first introduced, they have come to be accepted as a routine procedure and normal feature of local government work in the field of housing. When the pre-grant housing activities are recollected, which really means pre-1939 allowing for the war period, the benefits of the system are very apparent. Today premises improved with Grant aid are effectively renovated and modernised, providing good housing conditions, whereas formerly, repairing notices often achieved little more than patching and rarely anything which could be regarded as really modernising.

Repairs and Demolition:

90 properties were repaired as a result of formal and informal action.

11 properties were represented as incapable of repair at reasonable expense and the appropriate notices were issued. As a result of these and earlier representations, 7 Demolition Orders and 2 Closing Orders were made, and 11 Undertakings to repair were accepted.

11 Demolition Orders and 6 Closing Orders were cancelled after satisfactory completion of reconditioning works.

14 properties were demolished.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The complete survey of the District was completed during the year.

To comply with a request from the Ministry of Labour, 144 light meter readings were taken at various premises throughout the District.

A summary of the Registrations existing at the end of the year, and the inspections made during the year, is as follows:-

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Registered premises at end of year.</u>	<u>No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.</u>	<u>No. of persons employed.</u>
Offices	34	5	164
Retail Shops	95	9	250
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	4	-	24
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	21	11	221
Fuel storage depots	-	-	2
Totals:	154	25	661

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act	<u>213</u>
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No exemptions were applied for and no prosecutions were instituted.

FOOD INSPECTION

The slaughterhouses operating in the District were reduced to one during the year. The existing cold store continued in operation and periodically carcasses affected with cysticercus bovis are sent there for the required retention period. Such carcasses are stamped by your Inspectors before release.

The inspections and condemnations are summarized below:-

Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	149 157
Total number of carcasses inspected	...	...	617
Total weight of meat condemned	...	...	267 lbs.
Number of licensed slaughtermen	...	...	6
Number of licensed slaughterhouses	...	...	1

Routine inspections of food shops were maintained, and the general standard continues to be good, necessitating only limited informal action by your officers.

WATER SUPPLY

The mains of the Bucks Water Board extend to all Parishes in the Rural District. There are, however, occasional extensions necessary for which financial assistance is sought from the Rural District Council.

Two cases occurred and were approved during 1965, one in the Parish of Lower Winchendon and a very minor one at Wendover.

PEST DESTRUCTION

~~2,567~~ 2,574 visits and inspections were made in connection with this work. A few contracts are operated, usually for agricultural premises.

The ready response of our operator to appeals for help in dealing with various infestations other than rats and mice is greatly appreciated by the public.

Special attention is given to the refuse tips to keep down flies, and to both refuse and sewage sites to destroy rats.

The following is an extract from the Annual Return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:-

<u>Infestations</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
L.A. properties	20	-
Private dwellings	126	20
Business premises	16	5
Agricultural premises	111	19

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

At the end of the year 8 premises were licensed under this Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

There were 8 registrations of dealers under this Act during the year, and 3 refusals.

PETROL STORAGE

There were 93 petroleum storage licences in force at the end of the year. The new types of installation being introduced gave rise to some complications and occasional difficulties. All are carefully examined and tested for compliance with the Licensing Conditions.

STREET NAMING AND NUMBERING

New estate development naturally gives rise to street naming and numbering, but there has been considerable activity during the year affecting existing streets and some whole villages. The location and siting of street name plates can occasion quite a lot of difficulty and negotiation. It is surprising the problems and even active opposition that is encountered when numbering is introduced. So far, no formal action has had to be taken, as objectors eventually realise the benefit of numbering and comply with the notices.

NEW BUILDINGS

The number of plans submitted during the year totalled 810.

These are summarised as follows:-

Building Byelaws - Town & Country Planning Act

Dwelling Houses

New	...	...	...	...	...	95 for 251 houses
Layout plans	...	...	...	...	...	5 for 56 houses
Outline applications	...	...	...	...	...	146
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	24
Alterations and Additions	...	...	...	...	...	162
Change of use	...	...	...	...	...	22

Industrial

New	...	...	...	...	...	7
Alterations and Additions to Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Outline applications	...	...	...	...	...	3
Change of use	...	...	...	...	...	5

Miscellaneous

Agricultural Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	33
Private Garages	...	...	...	...	...	162
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	8 for 9 caravans
Others	...	...	...	...	...	115
Applications cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	19

Number of Dwellings completed

Private	...	...	...	...	...	225
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	5
						<u>230</u>

Decisions on 16 Planning Appeals were received. Of these, 13 were dismissed and 3 allowed.

The new Building Regulations were made on 6th July 1965, laid before Parliament on 22nd July 1965, and due to come into force on 1st February 1966.

During the latter part of the year officers were meeting colleagues from neighbouring authorities to discuss the implications and interpretation of these extensive regulations. Unfortunately there was little or no official help or guidance in preparing for the early introduction of this new control and even the matter of forms and documents was left for local determination.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

New Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2378
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Dangerous Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ditches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Agricultural Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food Premises and Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787
Infestation and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Levelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Public Health Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Refuse Collection and Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Refuse Collection Survey for new scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	971
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2574
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Smoke Abatement	6
Street Naming and Numbering	90
Trade Effluents	36
Water Supply	24

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Staff changes occurred during the year. Mr. G.E. Thomson a District Public Health Inspector and Mr. J. Heaton an additional Public Health Inspector both left to take up appointments with River Boards. Mr. E.W.J. Miller was appointed to fill the latter vacancy; the other position had not been filled at the end of the year.

To all the staff of the Department I record my sincere appreciation of both their work and their assistance to me personally throughout the year. I also wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their support and assistance at all times.

Your obedient Servant,

R.A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Building Surveyor.